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The Seventh district has had enough of Bynum and is disgusted with Bynum inspired perjuries.

after Nov. 6, his name will be written William Denni, Bynum. The Republican county ticket is essentially a young men's ticket, and, what is bet-

ter, the young men are of the best quality. Marion county will elect, this year, commissioners who will not discriminate against home factories and home mechan-

Every Republican can do something for the cause this year, and most every Republican appears to be doing that some-

The American people are not going to elect another Congress which will legislate for other countries and not for the United

The Pension Bureau is reissuing pensions to the men whose names were dropped in May, June, July and August of 1893, but the service can not save six Democratic Representatives.

The Sentinel has the effrontery to say that the new tariff bill "has not caused any reduction of wages anywhere," There are thousands of workingmen who can testify that this is not true.

Good times rest on the power of the people to buy, to consume, and as you reduce the purchasing power of the people by cutting off semployment or reducing wages, you bring bad times.

And so one of the perjurers who was hired to assail Mr. Henry has been hunted down and makes full confession of his crime. Let the Sentinel, as an accomplice, confess its part in the dirty business.

Now that Bynum and Myers are reported to have declared that the wages of glassblowers are too high, their opinion regarding the compensation of Attorney-general Smith out of the school fund is in order.

Having drawn a salary for ten years, placed his son in a life position and rendered the people of the Seventh district not a particle of useful service, why should not William D. Bynum be retired from office?

Anything which the Sentinel can say in the expectation of injuring the standing of a Republican candidate will go for naught when it is understood that it approves of the plundering of the school fund by Attorney-general Smith.

If every reader of the Journal, man and woman, would get some sample ballots and teach every Republican voter they know | enough, when recently abroad, to make inhow to stamp and fold the several ballots they would save the Republican State ticket six or eight thousand votes.

There are a good many side issues in this campaign, but the one overshadowing question that is pressing on the minds of the people is how to get back business prosperity and good times again. The first step is to elect a Republican Congress.

This is a campaign in which it is difficult to find anything in the way of attack on the Democratic party which they themselves have not already used. The hardest things Republicans can say are drawn from Democratic papers, from Groven Cleveland's letters and the speeches of Democratic statesmen.

The Independent Democratic ticket in New York is the unknown factor in politics at present. The regular Democrats say it will not poll more than 20,000 votes. The Republicans claim it will receive 59,000, and the leaders of the movement say it will receive 150,000. The problem is one that can be solved by the people alone.

What has got into the Anarchist leaders? A few days ago New York papers contained glowing accounts of Johann Most's successful appearance in a powerful play in which he showed real talent as an actor, and now comes the announcement that Samuel Fielden, the pardoned Chicago Anarchist, has determined to retire to a farm for the rest of his life. Since he was pardoned out of Joliet prison he has been peddling beer instead of anarchism, and having exhausted the possibilities of both occupations he has wisely concluded to turn farmer. If all the Anarchist leaders could be induced to follow the example of Messrs. Most and Fielden the country would be greatly the gainer. There is money in the stage and in farming, rightly followed, and neither occupation is as dangerous to society or the individual as throwing dynamite.

Every day Mr. Henry is winning friends and making votes for the Republican cause. Everywhere he is the same quiet and kindly man, who has none of the tricks of the demagogue. His candor appeals to all with whom he comes in contact, and those who listen to him are convinced that he con-

scientiously believes whatever he says. As a speaker he is direct and forceful. He has the happy faculty of putting things in a way which appeals to the everyday man. This is because, during his whole life, he has been in close touch with the people. No kind of political meetings could be more useful than the twenty-minute talks which he is making during the noon hour this week in the vicinity of the leading factories of the city. It may be added that he receives all the more attention because he has been slandered, and because the circudation of these slanders at his meetings gives him an opportunity to refute them in a manner which is making him friends among the men whom these falsehoods were designed to prejudice against him. He is able to make a complete refutation because the workingmen in the Anderson in dustries with which he has been connected came so gallantly to his support.

BYNUM, WAGES AND VALUES.

If Mr. Bynum and Secretary of State Myers have been correctly reported they are in favor of cutting down the pay of mechanics earning high wages, like glass blowers, on the ground that their compensation is too much for the service they render, Mr. Bynum is reported to be grieving over the wages of the coal miners in Pennsylvania who are "guarded by soldiers while they starve." He has reference to one of the unfortunate strikes which were attended with violence. They struck because the mine operators refused to continue a certain scale of wages on the ground that the prices of coal and coke are so low and the market so restricted that they could not afford to pay the wages of Every passing day makes it clearer that, 1892. As a third of the coal mines of the country had been closed by the panic caused by Democratic uncertainty, there are two miners for every day's work, and the coal markets were glutted. If there had been the demand for iron, coal and coke which there was during 1890, 1391 and 1892, there would have been no surplus and no attempt to cut wages. Ignorantly, Mr. Bynum has labored to bring on a condition in which all the industries depending on coal were paralyzed. A year ago he might have seen that he was wrong and stopped, but he would not. Instead, he was one of the men who urged the putting of coal and iron ore on the free list, which would have given the soft coal markets of New England and such cities as New York and Brooklyn to the Nova Scotia Coal Company, composed largely of the President's friends, unless the mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania could have furnished it at a lower rate. Coal being 90 per cent. labor, Mr. Bynum voted to put the labor in the coal mines furnishing the Eastern States with soft coal on an equality of wage with the Nova Scotia miner. That is, the coal miner, whose destitution he so deplores, Mr. Bynum would help by putting him in open competition with the Nova Scotia coal miner who is paid less wages. Sympathetic Mr. Bynum!

As to values, there may be a difference of opinion. For instance, the glass which a blower makes has a commercial valuewhat value has Mr. Bynum rendered to the Seventh district for his \$5,000 salary and emoluments? The best glass blower, whose toil is the severest, may get \$1,500 a year, and the glass he makes is worth more than that. Mr. Bynum gets not less than \$5,250 a year for voting for bills which have cut down wages and farmers' values 20 per cent, and against \$700,000 or Indiana interests. All that he has done of any consequence recently has been to send his son to the naval school-a life position. Mr Bynum gets \$5,250 for worse than no service and the glass blower \$1,500 for more than \$1,500 worth of goods. Mr. Bynum is the last man to talk about cutting down the compensation of men to their values, since, if his theory was applied to himself, his compensation would be \$000.

INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISONS.

The American Economist of the current week contains a very interesting statement regarding wages, furnished by Mr. Brewster, of Rochester, N. Y., who was curious quiries about the rates of wages paid in the different countries which he visited. The Journal will leave out several countries, comparing the monthly wages in Florence, Italy, London, New York and Chicago in so many of the employments as are

Florence,	London,	New	Chi-
For Italy.	Eng.	York.	cago.
Car conductors \$22.50		\$56.00	\$66.00
Car drivers 15.00	*****	44.00	54.00
Carpenters 26.00	\$41.60	56.00	66,00
Farm labor 10.00	10.00	116.00	14.60
Girl clerks	*10.00	28.00	30.00
Male clerks	•14.00	40.00	60.00
Masons 25.00	41.60	72.00	96.00
Policemen 12.00		85.00	
Shoemakers 19.50		44:00	42.00
And dinner. And b	oard.		

In commenting upon the comparisons which it gives, the Economist pertinently

It may be claimed that these American earners are not affected by a policy of protection. If we had no protection tens thousands of our wage earners in factories would be out of work. There would be hundreds of applications for every kind of a vacancy, with the result of forcing American wages down to the lower foreign level. It is prosperity that enables good wages for our people and a better mode of living with more comfort and greater lux-ury than is enjoyed by foreign wage earners, and we can only be assured of prosper-

Experience has proved the past year that the foregoing is true. When factories and workshops closed, the men they left idle sought employment in all other lines of industry, and with three men or women eager to obtain one place, the price of wages has been reduced all along the non-

protected industries. THE POPULISTS-A CAUTION.

From all the sources of information which the Journal is able to avail itself of, it is led to believe that the Populist movement in Indiana is not near so formidable as it promised to be at the time the party held its State convention and a few weeks immediately following. This is due mainly to the fact that elated leaders lost their heads and became the champions of Coxeyism and the element which undertook to defy law and order. The plain people early discovered that Coxeyism was simply the organization of tramps and beats, for the most part, who proposed to live off of the people. Many thousands of people, when they had time to turn it over in their minds, saw nothing but evil in the rule of such men as Waite in Colorado and Lewelling and his corrupt gang in Kansas.

and, generally, in the ascendency of men who denounce the enforcement of the laws designed to secure that tranquillity and security which is essential to the well-being of all. For these reasons the Populists have not made much headway in Indiana. The intemperate zeal and the reckless declarations of the leaders have defeated their purpose with sensible people.

In this connection it is well to repeat the caution of experience. Two years ago a large number of Democrats professed conversion to Populism. Later on the Democratic managers won them back to the fold, but instructed them to make agreements with men who had been Republicans to vote the Populist ticket with them, promising to do so if the Republicans would. The Republicans promised to the extent of seven or eight thousand, and kept their promises, while the Democrats, under the instruction of the Democratic managers, broke their promises and voted the Democratic ticket.

Let Republicans look out for this trick this year, as it is probable it will be attempted as in 1892. When a Democrat promises this year to vote the Populist ticket if a Republican will he is simply getting what amounts to two Democratic votes instead of the one which he is sure

The nomination of James William Fesler to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joyce is one eminently fit to be made. His name on the county ticket continues it an ideal one. He is one of the men of whom too many good things cannot be said. Those who know him best appreciate him most. He is a young man of unusual capacity for affairs, of the highest integrity, and is as well qualified for the office as any man can be who has not had actual experience in it. Mr. Fesler is one of the rising young lawyers who has won his way to the confidence of hundreds of the most influential citizens of Indianapolis by his manly character and his ability. In politics Mr. Fesler has long been one of the most indefatigable workers among the young Republicans, and he is to-day deservedly one of the most pop-

The Twentieth Century, a Populist periodical published in New York, turns upon the veterans in a recent issue in true

Union soldier-hating style. It says: Thirty years ago a majority of these nen were idealists, risking life and sacrificing homes for the realization of a thought. To-day they are the most practical of business men; a political brigade organized exclusively for spoils; feeders at the public crib who present annually to the American people a bill larger than that exacted by any European army. Decidedly the appetite has grown by what it feeds on, but happuy the number of the feeders is becoming beautifully less. Last year the membership of the G. A. R. was 97,223; this year it is only 369,683.

If there is a veteran who has a symptom of Populism the foregoing would doubtless prove a radical remedy. Nothing more brutal has been said in a Northern publication for months.

The Indianapolis News says "the most striking thing about the Republican campaign speeches is that most of them make no revelation of the party's plans in case of restoration to power." As there is no possibility of the Republican party gaining control of all three branches of the government before March 4, 1897, it is not necessary to formulate any plan of remedial legislation at present. The most the party can do in the fall elections would be to gain control of the House, which would enable them to check the Democratic programme and stop further assaults on the business of the country. For the present that would seem to be enough to inspire the best efforts of all who desire a restoration of better times. The first step towards heading a ship in the right direction is to stop its progress in a wrong one.

The supporters of Hon. Tom Johnson, who is running for Congress again in the Cleveland, O., district, are trying to make a point out of the great things he has done for the people as a street-railway manager, whereupon the Cleveland Leader says:

Tom Johnson was forced by the fierceness of the competition which he encounmany things which he would not have done otherwise, and which he did not do in Indianapolis before he came here. Still, Tom Johnson has never done anything as a street-railway manager which was not intended to benefit Tom Johnson.

This is right. When Mr. Johnson left this city he did not carry with him among his personal effects a reputation for public spirit or philanthropy.

It is not often that a dead man's estate is sued for breach of promise committed by him during his life, as in the case of Bartlett versus Bigelow and others now on trial in a Massachusetts court. The case presents some other points of interest. The plaintiff is a maiden lady fifty-one years old, and Dr. H. J. Bigelow, who estate is sued, was one of the most distinguished physicians of New England, a long time professor of chemical surgery at Harvard, the discoverer of anaesthesia and widely known in the medical world. He died about four years ago. The plaintiff avers in her complaint that he courted her for twenty years; that they were engaged to be married, and that the marriage was postponed from time to time until death put an end to the engagement. The suit rests on an alleged promise madeby the defendant during his last illness that if he did not live to marry the plaintiff she should have \$150,000 out of his estate. It is, therefore, rather more a suit for breach of contract than for breach of promise of marriage. Some of the best lawyers in Massachusetts are engaged in the suit, Senator Hoar being of counsel for the defense.

J. G. P.: In two Congresses Mr. Bynum was one of the few Northern opponents of the bill to refund to Indiana over \$700,000 of direct taxes paid during the war to the general government. Under the Harrison administration, and by a Republican Congress, the bill was finally passed, and in consequence of it the debt of Indiana is \$700,000 less than it would have been had Mr. Bynum had his way.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Full Grown. "Don't you find that the drinking habit grows on you?" asked the curious investigator.

"Lord, no," cheerfully answered Mr. Lushforth. "I reached the limit long ago." Unfortunate Break. Dismai Dawson to

the severe lady in a straight dress and

spectacles, "you see before you a living She shut the door with such a slam that Mr. Dawson at first thought he had been

"Why didn't she wait till I got through,"

he wondered. "I was only goin' to say that was a livin' pleture of misery."

The Difference. Tommy-Paw, teacher wants us to tell

what is the difference between "speak" and "talk." Mr. Figg-Um-lemme see. Generally when I get into an argument with your mother she is outspoken and I am outtalked.

The Proper View. "I used to feel a little mean at robbin' the bee hives," said the tender-hearted farmer, "but sence I got to thinkin' it over I see that I am doing 'em good. Ef it wa'n't fer me takin' the honey all them bees would be out of work all next

INDIANA POLITICS.

Connersville News: "The big crowd in attendance and the enthusiasm shown at the Fairbanks meeting last night all go to show that the Republicans are wide awake in Fayette county.

The Anderson Herald, noticing Mr. Bynum's canvass in Madison county, says: "He may gain some notion from his reception in Elwood, Alexandria and Summitville how great a difference 221/2 per cent.

Anderson Herald: "The Republican party of this county and city was never so completely organized as it is now, three weeks before the close of the campaign. It is in shape for the best possible work, and the work will be done with a will."

The Shelbyville Republican says that at one of Holman's meetings in that county which was largely advertised, "there were just eleven voters in the house during the meeting, six Democrats, five Republicans and seven boys; this by actual count." Colonel Nelson, of Terre Haute, was in

the city yesterday on his way to keep an appointment. He spoke at Rensselaer on Tuesday to 5,000 people, and reports large meetings everywhere. He thinks it will take five good-sized figures to express the Republican majority in November. Muncie Times: "You have been telling in the Times about carpenters, painters and

glass-workers getting reduced wages, but have said nothing about plasterers," said a man who shoves the trowel to the Times this morning. "Now," he continued, "we have been getting very little to do, and that little has been at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. from the wages we received two years ago. We were promised better wages if Cleveland was elected, but we are begin-ning to think that unless there is a change The Rushville Republican says that Gov-

ernor Matthews, in his speech at that place, "charged upon the Republicans the industrial ills which descended upon the country coincidentally with the return of the Democratic party to power," and that his facetiousness reached a jocund climax when he referred to "the Republican panic of 1893."

Frankfort News: "Governor Matthews is paying particular attention to the localities where Democratic hold-over Senators are likely to be elected. He is in this canvass for the possible senatorship two years hence. He tickles the younger fry by telling them there is to be a new deal in Democratic politics, and that Voorhees is a back

When Mr. Stockslager was nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Third district Hon. Jason B. Brown pledged himself to support him. The Seymour Democrat publishes an interview with Jason which shows how he is carrying out his promise. Following is an extract from the interview: "Congressman Brown was asked if he thought the disreputable course Stockslager had taken against him had anything to do with his loss of votes. He said it had not; that a decent campaign against him would have had the same or possibly a worse result for him: that he refused all along to make promises, and that, together with the unfortunate condition of the country, and the disappointment of those wanting places, and his ill health for some time, were the real causes for Stockslager's success; that anyone else would have made, perhaps, a better race against him under the circumstances, but Stockslager, being destitute of principle or honor, had pursued the course he had; that it was consistent with his whole life. which was a double one. On being asked what Stockslager's record in Congress was, Congressman Brown said that he had none; that, during the four years he served in Congress he did not occupy the attention of the House for five consecutive minutes, as the record will show; that he put into the Record, under leave to print, two or three short matters in the form of speeches; that the current observation among members of Congress is that he always voted as Judge Holman directed him to vote."

BIG TREE CHARGES FRAUD.

He Says the Apache Indians Were Given the Wrong Paper to Sign.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 17.-Big Tree, principal chief of the Apache Indians in the Indian Territory, was here to-day en route to the Baptist convention in Winfield. He talked freely through his interpreter concerning the matters of his tribe. He denounced the colonization of Geronimo and his people in the Apache reservation as an outrage, and said it would cause trouble. He said that as the lands of the Apaches will be divided in two years hence the coionization of Geronimo's tribe will materially lessen the pro rata proportion of the soil which belongs to his tribe and with whom Geronimo's people had no relation since 1848. Big Tree also claims the recent treaty of the government with the Indian Territory Apaches was obtained through fraud gave the Indians the wrong paper to sign. Big Tree is the warrior who caused so much trouble in Kansas and Texas twenty years ago, when the Indians engaged in a conspiracy to massacre General Sherman, He predicts serious trouble over Geronimo.

Street-Railway Association. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17 .- The first day's session of the thirteenth annual convention of the National Street-railway Association was held at the Cotton States and International Exposition park today. President H. C. Payne, of Milwaukee, presided, and W. J. Rich-ardson, of Brooklyn, acted as secre-tary. The welcoming address was made by Governor Northen, and the response by President Payne. Some technical papers were read at the morning session. A reception was tendered the delegates at the Capital City Club to-night. To-morrow night a banquet will be served to them at the Kimball House, at which 600 covers will be laid. Friday the 2,000 guests here

at Stone Mountain. Rosewater Case Dismissed. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.-A thousand people crowded the criminal branch of the District Court this morning to witness the second chapter in the conflict of authority between Judge Scott, of that department, and the other five judges of the district, respective to transferring the libel suit against Editor Rosewater, of the Bee, to some other judge, owing to the allegation of prejudice made against Scott. After criticising the other judges for interfering in the affair Judge Scott, on motion of the county attorney, dismissed the case, declaring that if he could not try the case it should not be tried. Preparations have been made by the other judges to secure a Supreme Court mandamus to compel Scott

will be tendered an excursion and barbecue

Sioux City Editor Indicted.

to transfer the case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 17.-A warrant for the arrest of J. C. Kelly, editor of the Sioux City Tribune and revenue collector for the Northern district of Iowa, was sworn out to-day by County Supervisor Walter Strange, charging him with "stuff-ing" printing bills. Mr. Kelly was out of the city, but will be arrested as soon as he returns. The Tribune has been pushing an investigation of alleged stealing of county funds by the supervisors, and Mr. Strange, who swore out the warrants today, is already under \$5,000 bonds, together with several other supervisors, on the charge of allowing fraudulent bills against

Carriage Builders Elect Officers. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 17 .- The second day's session of the annual meeting of the Carriage Bullders' National Association of the United States was held to-day and considerable business was transacted most important being the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. The men selected were: President, Chan-ning M. Britton, New York; thirteen vice providents, among whom was H. B. John-son, South Bend, Ind; secretary and treasurer, Henry C. McLear, Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Murphy Dead at 108.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.-Mrs. Margaret Murphy, aged 108 years, has died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Mc-Grath, in this city. Mrs. Murphy, who came from Ireland eighty-four years ago, retained her faculties until about two weeks ago.

REED AT ANN ARBOR

THE EX-SPEAKER TALKS TO MICHO GAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Joint Debate Between Candidates for United States Senator-Democratic Campaign Lie Nailed.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17 .- Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, addressed to-night the students of Michigan University. His subject was "The Relation of Leaders to Progress." University Hall, which is capable of seating 3,500 people, was packed by a gathering which greeted the distinguished Congressman with great enthusiasm. Mr. Reed was introduced by President Angell, of the university. In the course of his address, which was of an entirely political character, he said:

"I am not here to give any news on political subjects, but I desire to make a statement on the question of capital as it comes within my trend of discourse. It is the best thing in the world that there are great accumulations of capital. The question to be settled is how is this capital to be disposed of? In the notings of the people it is often the case that ignorance is in the lead and polls a very large vote. In growth and progress it is impossible to choose a leader through whose instrumentality such changes have taken place. It is the work of the people as a whole, not that of any one man or class of men. Progress is due to the working of men in the great work of the times. There is one great modifier of progress, namely, public sentiment. Look at France during the revolution, when that sentiment was lifted. Murder was pastime and chastity was at a premium. It is the same to-day, and whether a man wishes to found a new religion or wear his hair down his back, he must be governed by public sentiment. "With regard to history as a picture of the past, those faces which look out at us from its pages are so distorted that the personages who were foul in their own time are hallowed in ours. While history is but a fragment it is a prophet, and from the history of the past we can judge the history of the future. But progress is as wide as eternity and as everlasting as the hills. In the wave of public affairs the leader is often taken for the wave, and in our own times the Congressman and alderman may be often wrong, but their heads are all right, although they may at times be a trifle enlarged. It is the truth that the greatest hindrance to the progress of to-day is the monuments to the progress of yesterday. It is the whole wave that in one unites the mighty past and present and not the leaders, be they ever so great in the pages of history.'

THURSTON AND BRYAN. Joint Debate Between Two Candidates for the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17.-The first of the joint debates on political issues between Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. John M. Thurston occurred here this afternoon. It is estimated 7,000 people were in Agricultural Hall during the speaking. The whole State was represented and many from other States were present. The fact that both speakers are avowed candidates for the United States Senate added to the interest of the occasion. The reception given to the principal figures of the afternoon was hearty and enthusiastic. C. J. Smith, of Omaha, and John P. Maul, of Lincoln, took turns in presiding. As Mr. Bryan was to open the debate, Mr. Smith made the introductory statement. He stated the conditions of the debate and invoked respectful attention to both speakers. Then he introduced Congressman Bryan, who was greeted with cheers. The terms of the debate confined the speakers to no particular topic. Bryan touched chiefly on silver, income tax and the Pacific railroad indebtedness. The income tax was fair, and he was satisfied the future would vindicate his judgment. As to the Pacific railroad, if he was elected to the Senate, he proposed to do his best to have the government mortgages foreclosed. It was on the silver issue that he was most eloquent. He was sure the white metal would be victorious eventually. He pointed to the gains it had made recently in all parts of the country as a vindication of his position. Mr. Bryan was cheered vociferously at the conclusion of his re-

Mr. Thurston received a great ovation. He is a graceful speaker, and in a measure had an advantage over his able opponent. His speech was more of a general nature than that of Bryan. He confessed to be at a disadvantage in the estimation of some in discussion of the Pacific railroads, since he was the attorney of the leading company. Still he was confident it was not to the advantage of the people of the whole country to have the government to foreclose its second mortgage, since it must then pay the enormous mortgage indebtedness. Replying to Mr. Bryan's income tax views he was brief. He deprecated the measure, believing it could not endure. On silver the speaker became brilliant. After declaring to the surprise of some that he favored the free coinage of the American production, he pictured the enormous loads of foreign white metal that would be dumped into this country in the event of free coinage and in closing declared that idea perfectly preposterous. In Mr. Bryan's closing reply became personal and denounced Th ton for his political acts of the past. They speak at Omaha to-morrow night.

A CAMPAIGN LIE. Contemptible Work of the Democrat-

ic Congressional Committee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, to-day issued the following formal statement to the press: "I have to-day been handed what purports

to be an advance sheet of a document now being printed in this city. It is entitled 'A bold appeal to bigotry; Republicans circulating A. P. A. literature; the congressional committee doing the work, but shirking the responsibility. The document is made up of extracts from newspapers and is so utterly devoid of truth that it would hardly seem necessary to deny any such tissue of base fabrications, all of which are false upon their face. I have repeatedly stated to the press that the Re-publican congressional committee had absolutely no connection of any kind, either directly or indirectly, with any secret society, or in fact with any other society that it has conducted the campaign strictly upon the lines indicated in the last national platform, realizing that the committee has no authority to make or inject any issues into the campaign not authorized by its party platform. We have worked steadily on this line, and all of the literature that has been published or handled by the committee has been exposed for the public and for the public's use in our reception room at the headquarters, No. 210 Delaware avenue, northeast. No one has ever been refused any of the documents published by or issued from this committee, and they have all been scattered broadcast over the land, as the committee thought, and still think, in the interest of good government and protection to all.

"I desire to say once more that the statements made in this pamphlet, or folder, so far as they seek to connect the congressional committee of the Republican organization in charge of the campaign with any organization of any kind, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false in every particular; that there is not, nor has there been, any connection, directly or indirectly, with any organization outside of the authorized State, central and district congressional committees, nor has this committee handled, mailed, or asked to be mailed, any literature of any kind except that exposed for public use in its reception rooms.'

RIOT AT THE POLLS.

ing in a Riot at St. Louis.

A Dozen Men Arrested for Participat-ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17 .- A riot broke out this afternoon at one of the polling places in the Seventeenth ward, where Republican primaries were being held for the selection of delegates to the Republican city and the Twelfth district congressional conventions. Knives and pistols were drawn, and for a time it looked as if there might be blood shed, but nobody received more than bruises. Fifty or more police officers appeared on the scene and quelled the riot, arresting Tom Maloney, one of the leaders of the gang that caused the trouble, and nine or ten other men. Several of the leaders escaped during the confusion. It seems that the riot commenced when A. H. Luster drove up to the polling place

with a shotgun and announced himself an A. P. A. and said he was afraid of nobody. Another version is that he abused the A P. A. and said he was ready to fight any member of that organization. His remarks, whatever they were, incensed the crowd and a rush was made for him. He drove off and escaped, but the trouble continued, when the men who were later arrested attacked a number of negroes who had already voted or who were waiting to do so, for the reason, it is said, that they were supporting A. P. A. candidates. A crowd of several hundred people gathered around the negroes, who were knocked down and beaten, and the single policeman present, finding that he could not control the mob, telephoned for additional fficers, who quelled the riot. Luster was arrested this evening and taken to police headcuarters. He said that he was taking a friend to the polls in his buggy while on his way to go hunting. This, he said, accounted for the presence of his gun.

Girls in White on Horseback. PHILLIPI, W. Va., Oct. 17.-This place

was captured by storm to-day by the constituents of Hon. W. L. Wilson, from Barbour, Taylor, Tucker and Randolph counties, the attendance numbering about 5,000. When the train bearing Mr. Wilson and his party arrived the station was surrounded by a crowd which blocked all the approaches. In the column which escorted Mr. Wilson to his hotel were twenty-five young ladies, attired in white, on horseback, followed by about 500 horsemen, and these by 3,000 voters. No such demonstration has been seen here for thirty years. Mr. Wilson began his speech with a review of the work of the last Congress and then took up the tariff, his argument following the same lines aid down in his addresses at other points in the district. All indications point to a big attendance at the barbecue at Beverly to-

Populist Candidate Warned.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 17 .- J. F. Pierce, candidate for State August on the People's party ticket, has been notified by George L. Black, assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific Coal Company, that he must either withdraw from the ticket or leave the employ of the company. The order, it is said, comes from the receivers of the road. The law of the State makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500 for any individual or corporation to interfere with their employes or in any way prevent them from becoming candidates for office. Chairman Merritt has decided to serve notice upon the company not to violate this law, and will offer a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of any person guilty of such violation.

McKinley's Speeches Yesterday. HAMILTON, O., Oct. 17 .- Governor Me-Kinley concluded his day's trip here, where he delivered a public address to-night. He left Fostoria early in the morning en route to Dayton and found people congregated at the several stations passed, who creeted him with cheers. But one speech was made in response, that being at Anna, where the sight of school children and exsoldiers drawn up in line voicing a chorus of hurrahs, prompted the Governor to say a few words. At 2 o'clock a long address was made at the fair grounds, Dayton, where a large audience was assembled. Unless something should occur to prevent, Governor McKinley will start for Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans in the morn-

Straus in the Race to Stay. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- In spite of the determination of Senator Hill to permit the State Democracy to place the State candidates on his ticket, Nathan Straus will not withdraw from the mayoralty race, as was for a time to-day believed he would. At least it was stated at his headquarters that he was in the race to stay and at the same place. The opinion was freely ex-pressed that if the candidate of the Grace Democracy were allowed to go on the State ticket, Tammany would make a kick that would be felt. Straus fears that if the reform ticket is allowed to be headed by the Democratic State candidates he will lose 20,000 votes in consequence.

Pursuing Morton's Coachman. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- At the request of Secretary Carlisle the Attorney-general to-day instructed United States Attorney McFarland at New York to assist the immigration authorities in the Howard habeas corpus proceedings. Mr. Olney acted solely on Mr. Carlisle's request, as he had not examined into the merits of the case. Mr. Carlisle, in a telegram to Dr. Senne. stated that if the court would assume jurisdiction he would prefer that the case

be tried on its merits. Registration at New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- To-day was the second day of registration for the coming election. The total registration was 99,927 for the day and 102,877 for the previous day's registration, making a grand total of 202,804. The registration for the first two days of 1893 was 145,746, and in 1892, 202,497. In Brooklyn, to-day, 55,464 voters enrolled

their names, as compared with 53,060 in 1893 and 62,351 in 1892. Hill Gains a Vote.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The resignation of E. Ellery Anderson from the State Democracy and his determination to support the Democratic ticket was the surprise at Democratic headquarters to-night. Anderson sent a long letter to Mr. Fairchild, the third party leader, to-day, explaining the reasons that actuated him in taking this step.

Allison at Keokuk. KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 17 .- To-night the campaign in Keokuk was opened by Senator W. B. Allison, who addressed an immense crowd at the Opera House. He paid considerable attention to a discussion of the currency question and the tariff. He was enthusiastically received. Prior to speak-

ing the flambeau club gave a parade. An International Incident Closed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Mr. Terrell, the United States minister to Turkey, has suc-

cessfully closed another international incident with credit to himself. On Sept. 8 last the Turkish police pounced on several native tion. Incidentally they undertook to search the American college at that town to discover papers bearing on the conspiracy.
Mr. Terrell protested that this should not be done save in the presence of himself or his representative. The Turkish govern-ment yielded this point, and to-day Mr. Terrell cabled Acting Secretary Uhl that the search had been made in the presence of Mr. Riddle, his secretary of legation, that the parties arrested were exonerated and the incident closed.

The Cloakmakers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.-No termination of the cloakmakers' strike is yet probable. While some of the smaller manufacturers have surrenderd to the strikers and signed for the maintenance of price scale the larger houses stand out unitedly and firmly. It is their determination not to recognize the union and to deal with emloyes only and as individuals. The presdent of the manufacturers' association says that of the ten thousand people who struck less than one-third have returned to work. On the other hand the strikers claim to have scored a substantial victory and say that already most of their people have been taken back at the advanced scale.

Canadians Exterminating Seals. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 17.—Sir Charles Tup-per, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says that North Pacific seals are being slaught-

ered on land, which, together with the com-bined catch of tifty-eight vessels each sea-son, will soon result in their being exter-minated. He has written England for pernission to make public the correspondence preceding the Bering sea arbitration, but has received no answer yet. The Minister of Marine contends that the documents would show that the sealers were in as good position as they desired to be, and that American contentions before the Paris conference are all knocked in the head by the facts.

The Gaelle's Cargo. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.-When the steamer Gaelic sailed for the Orient she carried about \$750,000 in silver consigned to China, where it will be used in paying off the army. Most of the cargo was for Japan. The hold was filled with canned meats and the supposition is that it is meant for supplies for the Japanese. The Gaelic carried away five hundred Chinese and one hundred Japanese. The Chinese say they are going home for the holiday festivities, while the battlefield is the desti-

nation of most of the Japanese.

To-night at the armory.

Adlai Given a Noisy Welcome. DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 17.-Vice President Stevenson arrived here this afternoon from Champaign. A battery fired a salute and all the steam whistles in town were blown. Delegations from Hoopeston, Watseka and Rossville, as well as from the country districts, were present. The Vice President spoke to a large crowd in Lincoln Park.

Two Men Asphyxiated by Gas. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- Harris Olney and Charles Dalton were found dead to-day in a room at the Metropolitan Hotel, Brooklyn. They had retired, leaving the gas turned on full head. Olney, who was twenty-eight years of age and resided in Brooklyn,

was at one time a jockey, and Dalton was connected with race tracks